

Table 5-2. Bridger-Teton Forest Plan Management Prescriptions

Forestwide Goals and Objectives		Consistency
Goal 1.1 Communities continue or gain greater prosperity. Objective 1.1(i) Help utilities provide services. Goal 3.2 Recovery is achieved for the endangered species on the BTNF. Objective 3.2(d) Reduce preventable, human caused mortality of bald eagles on the BTNF to zero per year, with emphasis on public education. Objective 3.2(g) Prevent human caused mortality of whooping cranes. Goal 4.1 Road management preserves wildlife security, soil, visual resources, and water quality values. Objective 4.1(b) Design roads and structures to retain soil, visual resources, and water quality values.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would work with the BTNF to locate and design structures that minimize bald eagle and whooping crane collisions and electrocutions.• BPA would work with the BTNF to use existing access roads and if needed, design new access roads that minimize adverse effects to soil, water quality, and visual resources.
Forestwide Prescriptions/Goals and Objectives/Standards and Guidelines		Consistency
Utilities	Utilities and utility corridors are permitted on the BTNF. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electrical Transmission Standard - Utility and telephone lines will be buried wherever technically feasible.• Utility Corridor Guideline - Utilities should be constrained to one utility corridor except as needed to meet other resource objectives.• Transmission Lines in Riparian Areas Standard - If new or rebuilt transmission lines are built across riparian areas (or upland areas adjacent to riparian areas), they will be placed underground when feasible to eliminate possible collisions with birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While technically feasible, an underground line through the BTNF would increase project costs by a factor of seven making the project economically infeasible.• BPA has begun working with the BTNF to determine which sections of line should be double circuit.• No riparian areas would be crossed but BPA would work with the BTNF to locate and design structures that minimize the potential for bird collisions.
Visual Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is retention to partial retention along certain visually sensitive travel routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect.• BPA and the Forest Service have developed a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the Wilderness Study Area.
Soil, Water, Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A geotechnical evaluation is required prior to earth moving activities on marginally stable, unstable, and landslide areas. Special design considerations will be incorporated as needed to control the risk of mass wasting and sedimentation. A slope-stability assessment or evaluation will be conducted on marginally stable, unstable, and landslide areas prior to vegetative manipulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would conduct appropriate geotechnical evaluations.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existing roads will be evaluated for sediment delivery to live streams, lakes, and riparian areas. Roads will be designed and maintained so that drainage from the road surface does not directly enter live streams, ponds, lakes, or impoundments. Water will be directed off the road into vegetation buffer strips or controlled through other sediment reduction practices.• Closed or restricted roads will be used only when authorized by the BTNF Supervisor when recommended by the District Ranger.• Commercial users of forest roads will be required to contribute to road maintenance and reconstruction commensurate with levels of use.• Wherever possible, roads will avoid riparian areas or drainageways. Where they cannot be avoided, location and design of roads will apply sediment reduction practices to prevent degradation of riparian or stream quality. Roads presently within riparian areas will be relocated outside riparian areas where possible.• Maintenance, improvement, or repair of roads within riparian zones will avoid or mitigate water quality and fish habitat degradation. Debris from road maintenance, snow removed from roads, and earthwork soil materials, except designed for riprap, will be diverted or removed to avoid deposition in ponds, lakes, stream channels, or the 100-year floodplain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would work with the BTNF to use existing access roads and if needed, design new access roads that minimize adverse effects to soil and water quality.• BPA would use erosion control measures during construction near riparian areas to discourage sediment movement into those areas.• BPA would work with the BTNF to gate existing and/or new roads to control access.
Jackson Hole South Management Area 41 Prescriptions		Consistency
2B	Motorized Recreation: Forest development roads will be built and maintained to standards appropriate for traffic service levels B - D. New road building will be kept to the minimum standard and density necessary to achieve resource objectives, predominately roaded recreation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would work with the BTNF to upgrade existing roads and design new access roads to BTNF standards.
9A	Campgrounds, other noncommercial areas, and Forest Service administrative sites, including related roads and sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage for campgrounds, picnic grounds, trailheads, visitor information centers, water-related recreation facilities and concentrated use areas in Roaded Natural areas.• Focus is on developed recreation sites.• Maintain the desired vegetative mix and character while providing for public safety.• VQO is Retention to Partial Retention.• Timber harvest is not scheduled, vegetation management enhances recreation values.• Recreation Opportunity Spectrum is primitive to rural with development levels none to 4.• Fire management emphasis is on protecting facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPA would match structure locations and structure types to the maximum extent possible to maintain visual quality.• Conductors and structures would be treated to reduce reflectivity. Ceramic or polymer insulators would also be used to reduce reflectivity.• In certain places danger trees would be removed for safety reasons beyond the edge of the ROW creating a feathered or scalloped effect. Additional selective cutting can be done to enhance this effect.• BPA and the Forest Service have developed a new alternative that uses double-circuit structures through Teton Pass and the Wilderness Study Area.• BPA would follow the BTNF requirements on the clearing and treatment of non-marketable timber.• The new right-of-way would not cross campgrounds but will be in the viewshed of other recreational facilities such as trails.• BPA would not limit access to the right-of-way with gates unless required to do so by the BTNF.